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SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1921.

To think everything disputable is
a proof of a weak mind and a cap-
tious temper.
—Beattie.

German Militarism

Though we have seen no reference to its inclusion in the agenda, we suppose the subject of German militarism will be brought up, in some way, at the disarmament conference. That is a matter more properly to be dealt with by the parties to the Versailles treaty, those concerned in the enforcement of the treaty. Yet it may be urged by France as a pretext against the limitation of the land forces of the republic.

For some months the London Times has warned the world that Germany was evading the Versailles treaty which limits its army to 100,000 men. A month ago it called attention to a discovery that the German government was attempting to make provision in respect of army clothing, personnel, depots and material for an army of 800,000 men. The Times mentions that the government has never yet produced a normal army budget; that items properly belonging to such a budget appear to be concealed in the estimates of other services.

The enforcement of this provision of the treaty rests with the Central Commission, composed of Entente army officers, who are, no doubt, aware of the attempted German evasion, and the Times says its purpose is not to disparage the work of the commission but to move it to still greater vigilance.

The allied nations, the Times says, may be misled by the wholesale scarping and destruction, under the terms of the treaty, of German munitions of war. But it reminds the world that all this is relative; that the allies have also scrapped and destroyed much of their own munitions which have not since been replaced.

The activity of the Germans as described by the Times reminds one of another military revival in Germany in spite of depressing conditions. Following the Jena campaign and the Peace of Tilsit, the great Napoleon, to remove forever the Prussian menace, imposed a condition limiting the Prussian army to a ridiculously small number. And Napoleon saw that that number was not increased, but he did not see the underground working of Scharnhorst in laying the foundation for a greater military machine than ever. He did not observe that though the army was held at the numbers fixed by the treaty, its personnel was constantly changing, so within a few years almost every available Prussian had passed through it and had become a trained soldier.

The framers of the limitation provision at Versailles profited from some of the oversights of Napoleon, but it has been discovered that even then some loop-holes were left of which the Germans may avail themselves without actually violating the provision. It has been ascertained that there is a vast disproportion of officers. In some of the organizations fifty per cent are non-commissioned officers and an excessive number of senior officers, prepared to train and take over reserve battalions. Then there is another organization known as the "Security police" which is in effect an army reserve of the quality of first line troops. Besides these there are semi-military societies, with a membership of thousands.

Such a military force as Germany is supposed to be creating could be created and maintained at an expense much less than France is called upon to bear, and except for heavy artillery would be as effective. It would be a most dangerous force if another general European war should flame out.

Things happen unexpectedly. When the armistice was signed only three years, lacking one week, ago, no one could have supposed that German militarism, then so hopelessly crushed, could present an alarming shadow in so short a time.

But it was only six years after Prussia was crushed at Jena and humbled in the dust that it was able to send Blucher to Waterloo to turn the tide against Napoleon.

The Speeches of Mr. Harvey

Ambassador Harvey is either the freest volunteer talker the state department has ever sent abroad or else he has been entrusted with greater powers than any other representative of the nation.

Ambassadors and ministers in their public addresses have usually adopted Tallyrand's definition of language. Mr. Harvey has never used it at home or abroad to conceal his thoughts.

In two important speeches, one of which has subjected him to considerable home criticism, and the other more recent, which, we have no doubt, will be severely criticized, we cannot say that the ambassador misrepresented an overwhelming public sentiment in America. But since it was unnecessary, it was un diplomatic to express that sentiment.

Undoubtedly Americans are opposed to any alliance with any European nation or to the taking part in any entente. That was pretty well demonstrated a year ago. We do not think European statements are any longer indulging delusions as to that. It was therefore unnecessary for Mr. Harvey to allude to the subject since it was improbable that we would be invited into an alliance. If so, it would be a matter which could be more quietly handled by the state department.

The public statement of Mr. Harvey cannot be regarded as a contribution to a more harmonious relation between the people of Western Europe and America.

It was likewise unnecessary, however accurate he may have been, for the ambassador last spring to deny that America entered the war in the interest of humanity. It is true that he had the facts on his side. We had permitted humanity to be menaced for three long years. We had witnessed in that time appalling outrages upon humanity and we had suffered some outrages ourselves. It was not, as Mr.

Harvey stated, until those outrages became unbearable, and that we perceived, in the event of German success, a national peril, that we decided to enter the war.

But why should that be recounted by the ambassador and retailed to an English audience already aware of the facts? Moreover, there were many Americans who were concerned in the war not merely as a self-serving war; who actually regarded it as a war for democracy, for humanity, and who had long urged that we get into it. This element, though in the minority, was misrepresented by Mr. Harvey in the Pilgrim Day speech. Perhaps we should more accurately say, this element was ignored by Mr. Harvey in that address.

The question he revived there was not a vital one and should not have been raised again. We suspect that the only purpose of the ambassador was to give the lie to the idealism of Mr. Wilson, who had dwelt much on the holiness of the war.

If Mr. Wilson was in the wrong, he has been repudiated. The war was over and it no longer mattered why we had become involved in it. It remained only for the historian to describe the causes of it and the motives that actuated the participants.

Edward Bok's Americanization

The study of human nature is the most fascinating offered in the curriculum of life. In the people with whom we associate we have a constant changing kaleidoscope of tastes and dispositions, mental and moral traits. Often the only way to become familiar with the great and the near-great is through their biographies or autobiographies.

Edward Bok, the man who created the Ladies' Home Journal, which has chased the gloom from millions of housewives' hearts, has written his own biography, under the title of "The Americanization of Edward Bok," in an original fashion, for he has used the third person.

Mr. Bok tells how the craze for autograph collecting hit him and how with the perseverance which he had inherited from his Dutch ancestors through it he came into contact with all the great men and women of his time, which might be called the "waning generation."

He also tells how, guided by that same determination and a keen and clever brain, he raised himself from office boy to editor of the largest women's magazine in the country, and then gives us a picture of the inside workings of that magazine and its development. It is a most fascinating tale.

Psychology and Advertisement

During the last year robberies of mail trucks have been reported from dozens of cities. The boldness with which these crimes were executed and the huge amounts secured were startling. There had been previous isolated robberies of mail bags so that no special attention was attracted to them.

But a year ago one more than usually bold in which the bandits netted a huge sum seems to have set other bandits to thinking so that a long series of such crimes followed. There was therefore something of the same psychology as that which a few years ago produced a long series of suicides by bichloride of mercury.

In a case of some prominence, it was mentioned, now we think unwisely, in the dispatches that that particular drug was used. No doubt that suggested a wide-spread use of it, and we suppose, even suggested suicide to persons of morbid tendency who had not yet brought themselves to that point.

Bichloride of mercury is not a pleasant means of death. There are scores of ways less painful of going hence, but that one having been the latest and most widely advertised, was the one which was adopted until it became a sort of a vogue.

It was due in part to advertisement, no doubt, that there has been such a run of mail robberies. The ease with which they were committed, the inadequacy of precaution against them having been described, appealed to persons of activity in other criminal lines and possibly to some who were not criminals but fell ready victims in a time of unemployment to the lure which the news agencies spread before them in accounts of the early great mail robberies.

But there will be fewer of them from now on, thanks to a precaution adopted by Postmaster General Hays in providing that mail trucks carrying valuable packages shall be accompanied by sidecar motorcycles carrying armed guards. It is one thing to hold up in a city street a mail wagon or truck, though guarded, and quite another, to hold up an accompanying detachment of guards.

A magazine writer says a dog fills an empty space in one's life. We've noticed that function of the hot dog.

Before long those German printing presses won't be able to print enough marks in twenty-four hours to pay for the oil and repairs.

There is such a thing as over-lubrication, as every automobilist at some time learns. And then there is Mexico. Its chief trouble is too much oil.

The first thing that some people want when they get a little money is a car, and then, the first thing they want when they get a car is a little money, says a thoughtful observer.

YOUTH LEAVES FRENCH FARMS

Today the middle aged peasant women of France are still the peasant women of 1793. They have the same lack of education and initiative, the same willingness to slave for their masters. But a change has come over the men. They have suddenly awakened to the fact that the town cannot live without the country, though the country does not need the town for its existence.

The peasant is in the peculiar position of being completely independent of every other class. The railroads and other utilities might cease to function and still he would continue to live as usual. Therefore, one result of the war has been a growing antagonism between the town and the country. The peasant has made the gesture of going on strike against the towns.

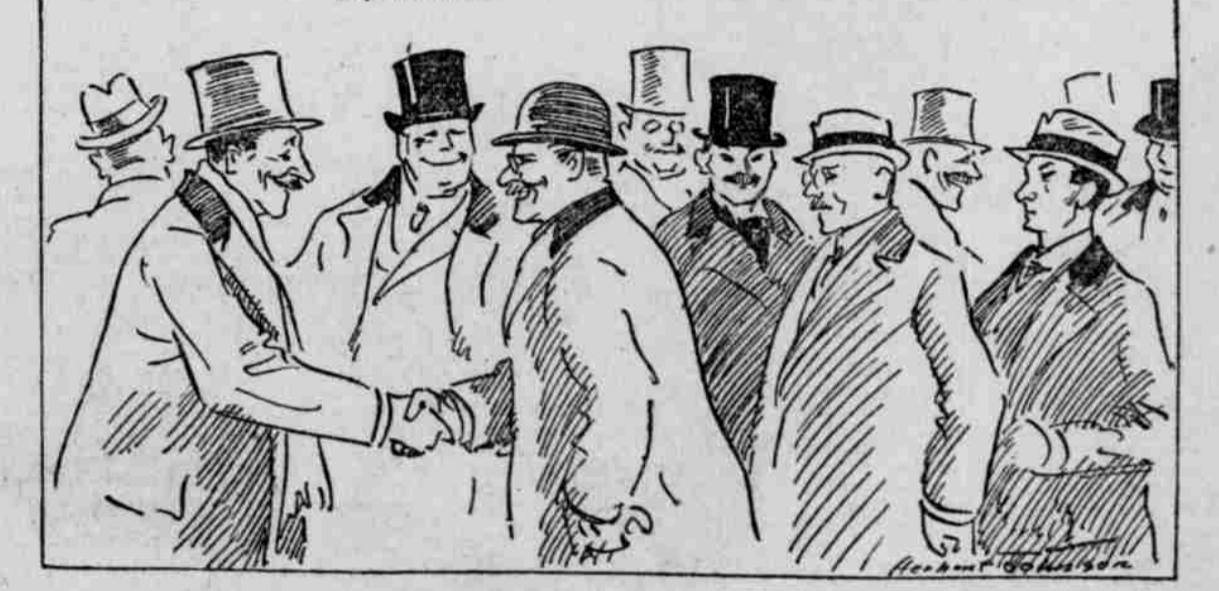
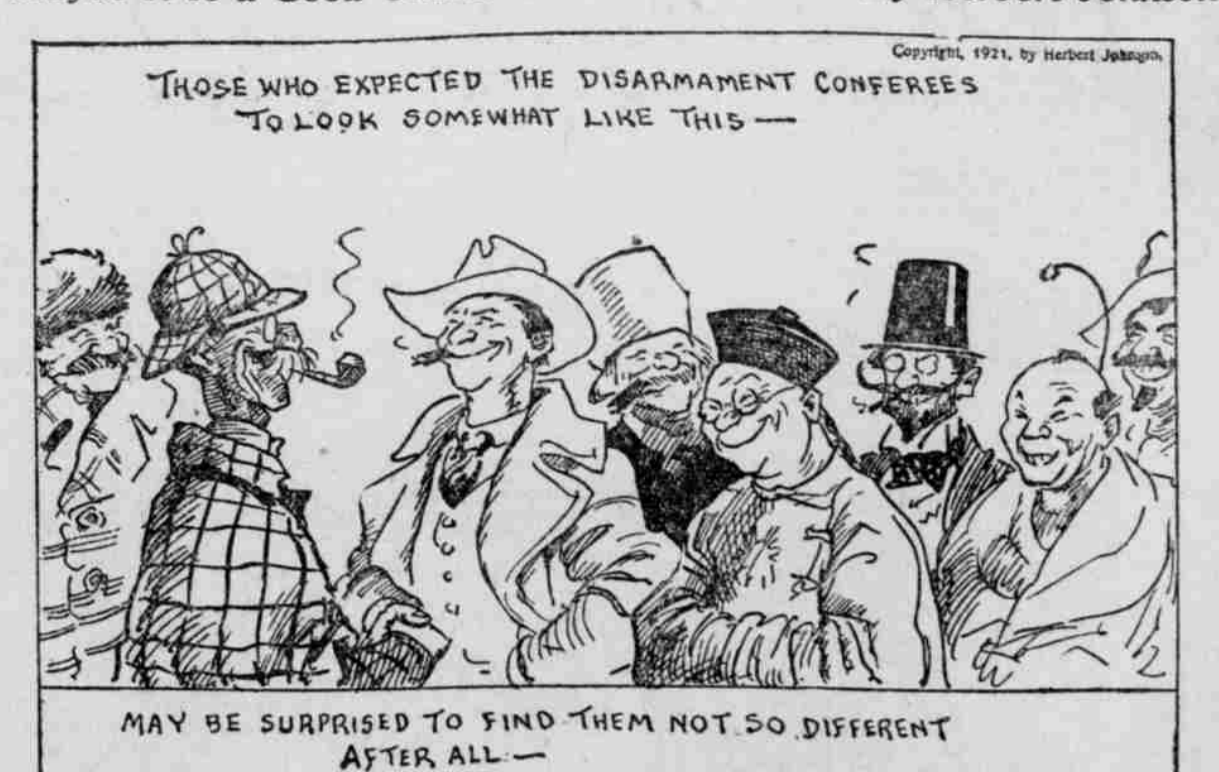
The people of this class having suffered terribly in the war are now realizing their power. The war weighed so heavily upon them because of it being possible for their places to be filled by old men and children. They never had to be called back from the front as industrial workers were. When the armistice came few peasants were willing to return permanently to their farm work except those who had large families, whereas 60 per cent of the factory workers went back to their old jobs.

The complaint is made on all sides now that it is most difficult to get help on the land. The young men and women are going into factories and so causing a great shortage of labor in rural districts. In the old days the whole family remained on the farm, while now the sons and daughters come into town, leaving the old people to work alone.

All this notwithstanding the fact that the farming classes are much the richest, and although the capitalist and industrial classes are heavily taxed, the farmers pay almost nothing.—Mrs. Borden Harriman in the New York World

Maybe It Is a Good Omen.

—By Herbert Johnson



ABOUT THE STATE

Arrest Suspects
NOGALES—With the arrest of Manuel Morales, Arturo Lugo and Manuel Lopez at 6:30 o'clock this morning, Nogales police believe they have apprehended three men responsible for several robberies in this city during the past week.

An attempt to break into the home of former Collector of Customs Charles E. Hardy's residence, 213 Crawford street, at daylight this morning, started developments that brought about the capture of the burglars.—Herald.

Tractor Turtles: Driver Hurt
YUMA—George Robertson, employed by the Yuma county highway department, is lying at the Yuma hospital in a serious condition as the result of an accident Tuesday afternoon when a tractor which he was driving overturned, pinning him beneath it.

Driving the tractor, Robertson was towing a wagon about the county corral on Eighth street when the machine reared and toppled over backwards. Robertson was caught beneath it and had to be extricated by other workmen.

He was hurried to the Yuma hospital where it was found that he was suffering from severe bruises and contusions about the chest and abdomen.—Sun.

Consider Milk Problem
PRESCOTT—In an effort to devise some means of cutting down importations of milk into Prescott from outside the county, a number of Taxpayers met with Professor W. S. Cunningham of the University of Arizona this afternoon and discussed plans for a cooperative system of milk distribution.

It was pointed out during the conference, held at the office of County Agricultural Agent C. U. Pickertill, that under present conditions an unusually large amount of milk has to be shipped into this city to supply the demand on local dairies. Aside from the large number of gallons shipped in for consumption in the city itself, the commissary at Whipple Barracks has to import 300 gallons a day, making a total daily importation of between 500 and 600 gallons of milk.—Courier.

THE FLOOD PROBLEM

By Frederic J. Haskin
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—Repeatedly during the past summer the front pages of the papers have been filled with the news of flood disasters. Hundreds of lives have been lost and millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed. Two good sized American cities have seen floods tear the hearts out of their business districts, many smaller places have been damaged and countless farms have been flooded.

Any one can see that a great engineering problem faces the country. Leaving out the question of human life needlessly destroyed, the loss of property is enormous. The floods of 1913 are estimated to have done damage to the amount of \$165,546,793. In Dayton alone the damage done has amounted to \$7,249,046. Between 1900 and 1903 the damage done by floods in the United States, as estimated by the geological survey, varied from a minimum of about \$45,000,000 to a maximum of about \$237,000,000. Plainly enough such losses are intolerable, and large expenditures for flood prevention would be an economy.

The facts of this large loss and of the need for doing something about it are generally recognized. Wide publicity has been given to both. The house of representatives has recently created a special committee to study the question, which may be taken as reliable evidence of the popular demand for some action in the matter. Millions of Americans have had the great flood of 1913 pressed upon them, not only by publicity, but by actual experience. The number of American cities that have been flooded at one time or another is surprising.

Adequate action is of course dependent upon this public recognition of the need for it. The trouble seems to be that a great deal of misinformation has been disseminated as to the cause of floods and the means of preventing them, with the result that there has been much longer period for a really sound method of flood control.

A Public Illustration

Briefly, the public has been led to believe that floods have been on the

word of his appointment as a delegate from Arizona to attend the convention of the United States Farm Bureau at Chicago, November 12. Mr. Bates was chosen by President Howard of the national farm bureau, as one of 15 men in different parts of the country upon whom has been conferred the honor of representing their sections at this conference.—Journal-Miner.

path of the floods, and that we have not given them protection. Railroads have followed the bottoms of valleys because the easiest grades were there, and the cities have been built down by the railroads instead of up on the hills, where more primitive man generally built their homes and cities.

Our valley cities are sure to be destroyed at regular intervals until built of them have been protected against floods. This is the fact which must be driven home. Floods are one form of history which may be confidently relied upon to prove it. Any dweller in an unprotected city or town in one of our great valleys can study a chart of the floods that have occurred in the past and predict with accuracy when he will next need a rowboat or a life preserver. At least, he may predict how often he will need it in a given period of years. Scientists have even made formulas for predicting floods. It may be calculated that floods of the greatest size on a given river will occur once in every 25 years on an average. Those of the next magnitude will occur half as often on an average, and so on down.

In the diagrams which have been prepared, it is remarkable how regularly the high-water marks occur. There is no space in this article for an adequate discussion of the methods of flood prevention. There are two chief methods—dikes or levees, and retaining basins. We have one of the greatest examples of the former in the fetters of the lower Mississippi. These have shown the limitations of such work. They are a local protection, but often serve to back the waters up in other places, causing floods where otherwise there would be none.

An excellent example of retaining basins is seen in those on the head of the Mississippi river, which were built primarily as a means of work, but have had a most important use in preventing floods. There are no retaining basins in this country built primarily for flood control, but numerous basins created for irrigation purposes, or to produce water power, have shown the great possibilities of this method of control. In Europe retaining basins have been used for flood control for a long time.

The best engineering opinion seems to be that what the United States needs is a great unified system of flood control, especially for the Mississippi drainage. Most persons do not realize who have the basins in the United States embrace. Waters rising to the surface as far west as Montana and New Mexico and as far east as Pennsylvania and West Virginia ultimately reach the Mississippi. It is in this great system of rivers that most of our floods occur.

The Public Flood was a Mississippi basin flood.

Obviously flood control in this great area must be handled as a whole problem. The methods adopted in each locality must be suited to its individual needs, but must also take into account its effect on the whole system. It is probable that retaining basins, many of which will also serve other purposes, such as irrigation power, production of water, will be the solution of the problem.

Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing The Republican Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, Director, Washington, D. C. This offer applies strictly to information. The bureau cannot give advice on legal, medical and financial matters. It does not attempt to settle domestic troubles, nor to undertake extensive research on any subject. Write your question plainly and briefly. Give full name and address and enclose 2 cents in stamps for return postage. All replies are sent direct to the inquirer.

Q. In what part of the whale is the whalebone found?—C. J. S.

A. Baleen, commonly called whalebone, grows in the mouth of certain whales. It grows in dependent ridges, ranging from 2 to 12 feet in length, attached to the upper jaw, and forms a fringe-like sieve for collecting and retaining food.

Q. What dates divide ancient history from medieval, and medieval from modern history?—J. P. P.

A. The date used for the close of ancient history is usually 476 A. D. The date for the closing of medieval history is not so clearly defined.

BIBLE THOUGHT FOR TODAY

Where Is Your Treasure?—Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.—Matthew 6:21.
Safety While Asleep:—I will both lay me down in peace, and sleep: for thou, Lord, only makest me dwell in safety.—Psalm 4:8.

VICTORIA

BY DR. FRANK CRANE
(Copyright, 1921, by Frank Crane)

One of the most diverting books I have read this long time is Lytton Strachey's "Queen Victoria."

One beauty of the volume is that its title indicates exactly its contents, which is not always the case with books, and it is not pleasant to pick up one thinking it is a biography and find you are in for a homily.

A good many criticisms in fact, remind us of the witty remark of some Frenchman who said that the critic's method usually was: "Apropos of Shakespeare and his art, I will proceed to talk about myself."

Strachey's pages really give us Victoria. And reading them one cannot help feeling sorry for the old girl, and for all whom fate condemns to the barren loneliness of royalty.

For instance, we are given on page 97 a glimpse of a royal evening party.

After dinner the company reassembled in the drawing-room, for at her majesty's affairs gentlemen were denied even the sole remaining refuge of getting drunk.

The queen proceeded to swap platitudes with those present, and the evening moved forward in arid and deadly elegance.

Here is her conversation with Mr. Greville, clerk of the privy council:

"Have you been riding today, Mr. Greville?" asked the queen. "No, madam, I have not," replied Mr. Greville. "It was a fine day," continued the queen. "Yes, madam, a very fine day," said Mr. Greville. "I was rather cold, though," said the queen. "It was rather cold, madam," said Mr. Greville.

"Your sister, Lady Frances Egerton, rides, I think, doesn't she?" said the queen. "She does ride sometimes, madam," said Mr. Greville.

There was a pause, after which Mr. Greville ventured to take the lead, though he did not venture to change the subject. "Has your majesty been riding today?" asked Mr. Greville. "Oh, yes, a very long ride," answered the queen with animation. "Has your majesty got a nice horse," said Mr. Greville. "Oh, a very nice horse," said the queen.

It was over. Her majesty gave a smile and an inclination of the head, Mr. Greville a profound bow, and the next conversation began with the next gentleman. When all the guests had been disposed of, the Duchess of Kent sat down to her whilst while everybody else was ranged about the round table. Lord Melbourne sat beside the queen, and talked pertinaciously—very often apropos to the contents of one of the large albums of engravings with which the round table was covered—until it was half-past eleven and time to go to bed.

May heaven be blessed that we were not born to the purple, and have nothing worse to endure than receptions of college presidents and Presbyterian church societies!

If there's anything along Main Street more asphyxiating than this royal chapter of horrors we have never found it.

Some historians take the beginning of the sixteenth century—about the time of the discovery of America; some others use the date 1648 A. D. as the date of the establishment of the time between the establishment of the first barbarian kingdom in Italy and the general pacification of Europe at the close of the Thirty Years' war.

Q. What is a wayz goose?—C. J. S.
A. This is one name given to an animal, and in anything else workmen in England. It is either given by employers or subscribed for by the workmen. Another name applied to this holiday making is a bean-feast.

Q. Why does the United States government put a war tax on glasses when they are not a luxury but a necessity?—H. E.

A. Eye glasses are taxable if mounted in gold or silver. When they are mounted in anything else they are not taxable. The new law which has not yet passed congress specifically exempts eye glasses and spectacles.

Q. Are the arguments at the hearings before the railroad labor board and the orders issued by the board printed for public distribution?—I. N. T.

A. The orders are printed and can be secured from the secretary of the United States railway labor board, Chicago. The arguments are not printed by the board, but copies can usually be secured from those presenting them.

Q. What is the legend about the forming of the diamond? C. R.
A. Diamond was the name of a handsome youth of the island of Crete who was one of the attendants of the infant Jupiter in his cradle. It was decreed that diamond should not be subjected to the fate that flesh is heir to, so he was transformed into the hardest and most brilliant substance in nature.

Q. When, where and by whom was the first bank in the United States organized?—H. W. J.

A. The first bank in the United States was the Bank of North America in Philadelphia. It was chartered by the Continental congress on September 2, 1781. As originally established, it was the idea of Robert Morris. This bank is still in existence and is located at 307 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Q. What variety of strawberry was first grown for commercial use in the United States?—D. S. N.

A. The Large Early Scarlet was the leading variety of strawberry grown from the beginning of commercial strawberry growing, about 1800 until about 1890. As this variety was too soft to ship to distant markets, other varieties suitable to various climatic conditions have been developed.

Q. How much is a metric ton?—V. T.

A. A metric ton is 1,000 kilograms, which equals 2,204.6 pounds.

Q. Why are certain cabs called hercules?—F. P.

A. This style of cab was named for its inventor, Peter Hercule.

Q. How long has tattooing been practiced?—F. Y. O.

A. It is impossible to say when and where the custom of tattooing began, but it is of very ancient origin.

Berton Braley's
Daily Poem
Quality

We have a modest little home—
It's like a million homes, I guess—
A yard, a bit of garden loam,
In which we labor more or less;
The house—a simple frame affair,
A porch with flowers overgrown,
You'll find its double anywhere,
It isn't much, but it's Our Own!

We have a car—you know the make,
It rattles, but it seems to go.
It suits us for the trips we take—
Just little journeys, to and fro.
It makes us friendly with the sun,
And on its wanderings we've known
A lot of simple, beautiful fun,
It isn't much, but it's Our Own!

We have a Baby. It may be
That there are millions just as good.
But you won't get us to agree
To such a thought, that's under-
stood.
And though we love our home, our car,
We speak of them in modest tones,
But Baby's of babies there are
She is the best—and she's Our Own!

